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Geodesic And Horocyclic Trajectories
Geodesic and Horocyclic Trajectories presents an introduction to the topological dynamics of two classical flows associated with surfaces of curvature -1, namely the geodesic and horocycle flows.

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Geodesic and Horocyclic Trajectories | Françoise Dal'Bo ...
and to determine, for example, the existence of trajectories which are dense in the non-wandering set ? h(T1S) of this ?ow (Sects. V.2 and V.3). When the group ? is geometrically ?nite, the dynamics of the horocycle ?ow, unlike that of the geodesic ?ow, is simple since a trajectory in ? h(T1S)iseither dense or periodic (Sect. V.4).

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trajectory is not assumed to be a constant across the cohort (subjects). Our method involves parallel transporting the tangent vectors along each given trajectory (not necessar-ily a geodesic on the known data manifold) to the starting point of the respective given trajectories and then using the span of the matrix whose columns consist of ...

A Geometric Framework for Statistical Analysis of ...
F. Dal'Bo, Geodesic and Horocyclic Trajectories. Universitext (Springer/EDP Sciences, London/Les Ulis, 2011); Translated from the 2007 French original. MR 2766419 Google Scholar [Dan78] S.G. Dani, Invariant measures of horospherical flows on noncompact homogeneous spaces. Invent. Math.

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Geodesic and Horocyclic Trajectories - De Françoise Dal'Bo ...
Dynamics of geodesic and horocyclic ?ows BarbaraSchapira May25,2016 IRMAR, UMR CNRS 6625, Universit´e Rennes 1, Rennes France 1 Introduction These notes were written for lectures at CIRM in spring 2014, where I presented in a uni?ed way classical dynamical and ergodic properties of the horocyclic ?ow. Therefore, the writing is unformal.

Dynamics of Geodesic and Horocyclic Flows
In geometry, a geodesic (/ ? d? i? ? ? d ? s ? k, ? d? i? o?-,-? d i?-,-z ? k /) is commonly a curve representing in some sense the shortest path between two points in a surface, or more generally in a Riemannian manifold.The term also has meaning in any differentiable manifold with a connection.It is a generalization of the notion of a "straight line" to a more general setting.

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In general relativity, a geodesic generalizes the notion of a "straight line" to curved spacetime.Importantly, the world line of a particle free from all external, non-gravitational forces is a particular type of geodesic. In other words, a freely moving or falling particle always moves along a geodesic. In general relativity, gravity can be regarded as not a force but a consequence of a ...

Geodesics in general relativity - Wikipedia
Geodesic and Horocyclic Trajectories provides an introduction to the topological dynamics of classical flows. The text highlights gateways between some mathematical fields in an elementary framework, and describes the advantages of using them.

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Geodesic and Horocyclic Trajectories presents an introduction to the topological dynamics of two classical flows associated with surfaces of curvature ?1, namely the geodesic and horocycle flows. Written primarily with the idea of highlighting, in a relatively elementary framework, the existence of gateways between some mathematical fields, and the advantages of using them, historical aspects of this field are not addressed and most of the references are reserved until the end of each chapter in the Comments section. Topics within the text cover geometry, and examples, of Fuchsian groups; topological dynamics of the geodesic flow; Schottky groups; the Lorentzian point of view and Trajectories and Diophantine approximations.

Focussing on the mathematics related to the recent proof of ergodicity of the (Weil-Petersson) geodesic flow on a nonpositively curved space whose points are negatively curved metrics on surfaces, this book provides a broad introduction to an important current area of research. It offers original textbook-level material suitable for introductory or advanced courses as well as deep insights into the state of the art of the field, making it useful as a reference and for self-study. The first chapters introduce hyperbolic dynamics, ergodic theory and geodesic and horocycle flows, and include an English translation of Hadamard's original proof of the Stable-Manifold Theorem. An outline of the strategy, motivation and context behind the ergodicity proof is followed by a careful exposition of it (using the Hopf argument) and of the pertinent context of Teichmüller theory. Finally, some complementary lectures describe the deep connections between geodesic flows in negative curvature and Diophantine approximation.

This book contains carefully revised and expanded versions of eight courses that were presented at the University of Strasbourg during two geometry master classes in 2008 and 2009. The aim of the master classes was to give fifth-year students and Ph.D. students in mathematics the opportunity to learn new topics that lead directly to the current research in geometry and topology. The courses were taught by leading experts. The subjects treated include hyperbolic geometry, three-manifold topology, representation theory of fundamental groups of surfaces and of three-manifolds, dynamics on the hyperbolic plane with applications to number theory, Riemann surfaces, Teichmuller theory, Lie groups, and asymptotic geometry. The text is aimed at graduate students and research mathematicians. It can also be used as a reference book and as a textbook for short courses on geometry.

This text is an introduction to the spectral theory of the Laplacian on compact or finite area hyperbolic surfaces. For some of these surfaces, called "arithmetic hyperbolic surfaces", the eigenfunctions are of arithmetic nature, and one may use analytic tools as well as powerful methods in number theory to study them. After an introduction to the hyperbolic geometry of surfaces, with a special emphasis on those of arithmetic type, and then an introduction to spectral analytic methods on the Laplace operator on these surfaces, the author develops the analogy between geometry (closed geodesics) and arithmetic (prime numbers) in proving the Selberg trace formula. Along with important number theoretic applications, the author exhibits applications of these tools to the spectral statistics of the Laplacian and the quantum unique ergodicity property. The latter refers to the arithmetic quantum unique ergodicity theorem, recently proved by Elon Lindenstrauss. The fruit of several graduate level courses at Orsay and Jussieu, The Spectrum of Hyperbolic Surfaces allows the reader to review an array of classical results and then to be led towards very active areas in modern mathematics.

The study of continuous dynamical systems via surfaces of section is one of the standard techniques in nonlinear mathematics. This is done by considering the intersections of trajectories in a phase space with a subspace of codimension one. The sought for goal is simplifying the study of the original dynamical system. In this manuscript thesis, we consider cross sections to the horocycle and geodesic flows on quotients of SL(2,R) by the Hecke triangle groups, and applications to Farey statistics and symbolic dynamics.

This volume presents some of the lectures and research during the special programme held at the Newton Institute in 1994. The two parts each contain a mix of substantial expository articles and research papers that outline important and topical ideas. Many of the results have not been presented before, and the lectures on Floer homology is the first avaliable in book form.Symplectic methods are one of the most active areas of research in mathematics currently, and this volume will attract much attention.

This volume is a collection of papers related to lectures delivered in an international colloquium held at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, in January 1996. The colloquium, which was designated a Golden Jubilee event of the Institute, was aimed at bringing into focus various recent developments in ergodic theory, related to Lie groups and discrete subgroups. Experts from all over the world spoke at the meeting, on different aspects of the topic.

Hyperbolic Dynamics and Brownian Motion illustrates the interplay between distinct domains of mathematics. There is no assumption that the reader is a specialist in any of these domains: only basic knowledge of linear algebra, calculus and probability theory is required. The content can be summarized in three ways: Firstly, this book provides an introduction to hyperbolic geometry, based on the Lorentz group. The Lorentz group plays, in relativistic space-time, a role analogue to the rotations in Euclidean space. The hyperbolic geometry is the geometry of the unit pseudo-sphere. The boundary of the hyperbolic space is defined as the set of light rays. Special attention is given to the geodesic and horocyclic flows. Hyperbolic geometry is presented via special relativity to benefit from the physical intuition. Secondly, this book introduces basic notions of stochastic analysis: the Wiener process, Itô's stochastic integral, and calculus. This introduction allows study in linear stochastic differential equations on groups of matrices. In this way the spherical and hyperbolic Brownian motions, diffusions on the stable leaves, and the relativistic diffusion are constructed. Thirdly, quotients of the hyperbolic space under a discrete group of isometries are introduced. In this framework some elements of hyperbolic dynamics are presented, as the ergodicity of the geodesic and horocyclic flows. This book culminates with an analysis of the chaotic behaviour of the geodesic flow, performed using stochastic analysis methods. This main result is known as Sinai's central limit theorem.